

for income tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON:

H.R. 8663. A bill to amend section 1076 of title 10, United States Code, to provide medical care for the dependents of reservists who are killed accidentally while participating in training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H.R. 8664. A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEROUNIAN:

H.R. 8665. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital" to provide for the construction of such memorial by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FULTON:

H.R. 8666. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the tax on the transportation of persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 8667. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the disposal of surplus property to certain welfare agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 8668. A bill to amend section 111 of the Soil Bank Act so as to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program for the control of grasshoppers and other harmful insects on acreage with respect to which a contract has been entered into under the conservation reserve program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 8669. A bill to amend title 13 of the United States Code to provide that census supervisors shall be appointed and com-

pensated in accordance with the Civil Service laws and the Classification Act of 1949; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.R. 8670. A bill to amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the retirement of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.J. Res. 496. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in a World's Fair, New York, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOLTZMAN:

H.J. Res. 497. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in a World's Fair, New York, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.J. Res. 498. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in a World's Fair, New York, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.J. Res. 499. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in a World's Fair, New York, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.J. Res. 500. Joint resolution calling upon the motion picture industry to take appropriate action to make certain that no damage will be done to the foreign relations of the United States by the showing in foreign countries of movies which misrepresent our Nation or its people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANE:

H. Con. Res. 379. Concurrent resolution providing for certain priorities for the temporary employment of civilian personnel to conduct the decennial census; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H. Con. Res. 380. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to a program for paying the national debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. Res. 344. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of the social and economical problems engendered by parenthood outside of wedlock, and of ways in which the growing burdens it imposes on all levels of government may be mitigated; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H.R. 8671. A bill for the relief of Joseph G. Price; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 8672. A bill for the relief of Dr. Deh Chang Tao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KASEM:

H.R. 8673. A bill for the relief of Alfred Mantini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H.R. 8674. A bill for the relief of Paul J. Rackl and George E. Rackl, copartners, doing business as Craftsmen's Plastics; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 8675. A bill for the relief of Elie Hara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 8676. A bill for the relief of Sachiko Kato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WESTLAND:

H.R. 8677. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nobuko Stickels; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

United States-Soviet Debates on Freedom Versus Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, August 13, 1959

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, today the country and the world looks forward with mixed expectations to the exchange visits by the President and Premier Khrushchev.

Realistically, we recognize that the visits may, or may not, contribute to a lessening of tensions and to ironing out East-West differences. In all likelihood, the settlement of such differences, if accomplished at all, will be a long-term challenge. While hoping for the best from the exchange visits, I believe we must not expect overnight changes in Communist tactics. Rather, we must look ahead to see what else can be done to resolve problems, reduce tensions, and lessen the possibility of war.

As one way of accomplishing these objectives, I believe that a series of college-level debates between teams representing the United States and the Soviet Union would be useful. The debates would be

on the theme, "Our Free Way of Life Against the Communist Way of Life," and would cover government, economics, religion, and other major topics that represent differences between our systems.

I ask unanimous consent that a proposed program, relating to the debates, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the program was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

The proposed debates envision:

1. Agreement between the United States and Soviet governments for the exchange of college teams to debate the comparative values of freedom versus communism;
2. Selection of a United States debate team (or teams) on a competitive basis;
3. Nongovernmental sponsorship for the program, with guidance by educational leadership; and
4. Selection of specific institutions (perhaps ten) within the United States and the Soviet Union for the debates.

TEARING DOWN THE IRON CURTAIN

The goals would be: (1) to combat the distortions spread about us by the Communist propaganda machine; (2) to give the Soviet people a realistic comparison of the values, objectives, methods, and achievements of the U.S. system and Soviet systems; (3) provide the American people with a clearer concept of Soviet ideas, beliefs, and other factors to better enable us to understand and attempt to resolve East-West differences.

Among the greatest benefit of such an exchange, I believe, would be the opportunity to again expose the Russian people to an undistorted picture of the American way of life, goals, ideas, and policies of peace.

The exchange of debate teams—as a follow-up to the trip of Vice President Nixon and the Eisenhower-Khrushchev visits—too, would help to tear down the Iron Curtain. If allowed to stand, this curtain will only increase, rather than diminish, tension, fear, and the possibility of war.

REFUTING KHRUSHCHEV'S BRAGGING ABOUT SOCIALISM

Mr. Khrushchev has challenged the United States to a battle of ideas. Let's take on the Communists. I am confident we will be the victors.

The Soviet Premier has often bragged that our own system has outlived its purpose and that our grandchildren would like under socialism (in the Soviet Union, a false front for Communist dictatorship). I believe that our college debate teams cannot only effectively refute this oft-repeated falsehood, but also would be able to impress upon the Russians that we—and our children—are dedicated to democratic processes, capitalism and freedom voluntarily—not through coercion of a 4-6 percent minority—such as that by which the Communist Party now dominates Russia.

VICTORY WILL BE BASED ON KNOWLEDGE, NOT IGNORANCE

I am aware, of course, that there will be those who would criticize the idea of Soviet exponents of communism coming to this country, Senator WILEY continued. How-

ever, we cannot fight an ideology through ignorance. Although we recognize that the Communists—even the leaders—do not know much of our way of life, we must also candidly admit that we, also, are too little aware of Russia's progress in recent years.

FREEDOM WILL TRIUMPH

To effectively combat this atheistic ideology, we must accept its challenges head on, analyze it, show up its weaknesses, and provide a comparative set of facts, figures, principles, ideas and ideals by which the Russians—and the world—can make a well-reasoned judgment as to which system—in the long run—will provide the best kind of life for its people.

I am confident that our system and its ideals will triumph.

In view of the devastating effect which nuclear-missile warfare would have on the whole world, it is wiser to take the existing opportunity to debate them on ideological grounds, than ultimately meet them on battlegrounds.

We must realistically recognize, of course, that the cold war—even through a broader East-West exchange of ideas—is not likely to turn overnight into an era of sweetness and light. For, as yet, Mr. Khrushchev has made no sign that he is ready and willing to supplement his words of peace with real deeds.

Consequently, we must continue to remain alert, vigilant, open to negotiations, but not willing to make unilateral concessions—and keep our powder dry.

Missouri Novel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORGAN M. MOULDER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 13, 1959

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to make a brief comment on a book entitled "Ring Around the Moon," a Missouri historical novel—1834-60.

From the very heart of Missouri comes this stern, yet romantic and strange story of rugged men and women—pioneers who found true courage in a living God to meet and cope with overwhelming problems.

These early-day Missourians were individuals, too—white and black folks with heartaches, fears, frustrations, and perplexities that they could not leave behind them as they left their former homes.

This was an age rampant with superstitions—an age of vast illiteracy so far as book learning was concerned.

"Ring Around the Moon" is the story of the strength and weaknesses of Basil Thayer, who with his family came from the East in the first half of the last century.

It deals intimately with the problems of his personal life, as well as with the problem that plagued the sovereign States at that crucial time in our history: The issue of slavery and smoldering racial discord.

According to Negro superstition, a ring around the moon was an omen of evil, forecasting a violent storm and, as well, lengthy tribulation for the black race.

For Basil Thayer, it foretold, perhaps, his fall into the pits of seething passion, bleak despair, and alcoholism, from which only a living God and human compassion and understanding could redeem him.

Set in the fictional mid-Missouri town of Hawthorn, "Ring Around the Moon" is rich with the color and spirit of early Missouri as well as accurate historical background.

The Interstate Road Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD G. WOLF

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 13, 1959

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, next to the question of the labor union racketeer bills, nothing has captured the concern and worry of the American people as much as the present situation affecting the interstate roadbuilding program. Thousands of people in my district alone are out of work because of the present economic crisis in this industry. I was happy to join Mr. CLARK, of Pennsylvania, in his remarks on the floor last Tuesday, and hope that his program will be given early consideration by both the Public Works Committee and the Ways and Means Committee. Because of the high interest in this problem, and because of some of the facts contained in the following press release, I thought that it might be of value to other Members of the House:

WOLF CRITICIZES ADMINISTRATION FOR MISLEADING COST ESTIMATES ON THE HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Congressman LEN WOLF, Democrat of Iowa, said in Washington today, "I cannot believe that a 40 percent miscalculation by the administration in the costs of the highway program was a simple, technical error."

WOLF said that the administration told Congress in 1956 that the total cost of the highway program would be \$25 billion. Now we are told that the costs will be over \$36 billion.

In his remarks WOLF proposed a plan which would make possible a continuation of the Interstate Highway System without increasing gas taxes at this time. WOLF pointed out that the present difficulty of the interstate highway program is a temporary one which can be corrected by using more of the revenue gained from autos, auto accessories and tires than are now being used directly for the highway trust fund. He said, "total receipts collected from excise taxes on highway road collected items are \$3.6 billion whereas only \$2.2 billion find their way into the highway fund. Over \$1.4 billion collected from excise taxes could be used to make up the deficit which the administration says will exist in the highway fund. It is sound fiscal policy to use revenues gained from a particular area of the economy to improve that area. I hope that an intelligent reevaluation of assigning tax moneys will be undertaken by the administration."

WOLF also pointed out that the Bureau of Public Roads is presently making a comprehensive revenue and tax study of our road system which will be completed and enacted into law in 1961 and, consequently, "we

should not be hasty in instituting new tax measures without the benefit of this study."

WOLF stated that he was opposed to any tax increase to make up the temporary deficit because "as is well known, it is almost impossible to remove taxes after they have once been levied. Experience teaches us that levying a tax is not a temporary fiscal measure."

"What is needed to solve the present dilemma of the highway program," he said, "is greater tax benefits derived from auto and truck receipts going directly into the highway fund during the next few years, and the enactment of the comprehensive suggestions of the Bureau of Public Roads on highway users tax in 1961."

Welcome to Naturalized Citizens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERMAN TOLL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 13, 1959

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege last Tuesday to say a few words of welcome to 83 newly naturalized American citizens. The naturalization ceremony took place in the U.S. Courthouse here in Washington, and the new citizens were sworn in by District Court Judge George L. Hart, Jr. Under permission granted, I include my remarks at this brief but impressive ceremony:

I am glad to have the opportunity to participate in the services relating to the admission of new citizens by way of naturalization. My parents became naturalized citizens, and a great many distinguished and leading citizens of the country are the children of parents who obtained their citizenship in this manner.

I come from the great city of Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed and where native-born and naturalized citizens work hand in hand to operate a splendid community and to participate in its economic, religious, social, and civic life. The same is true of this city and all other places participating as political subdivisions of the United States.

A whole new avenue of opportunity is today opening for you. As citizens you can now participate in the operation of American Government even if it only consists in voting for those who seek to be elected. This privilege will be available to the District, I hope, in the very near future. It is now available to all those who live outside of the District. Some may become interested in representing either of our two great political parties on a more active basis as precinct representatives, which is the starting point for many who later become our local and State officials.

At any rate, civic and political opportunities are immediately available to those who seek to participate actively in the affairs of our many communities. Economic and educational opportunities are open almost without limitation. Freedom of motion to live and work in any part of the United States. These opportunities were taken by people, whom I know personally, who only a decade ago were Hungarian refugees and who now are settled, secure and active in the economic life of the community in which they live.

These ceremonies now held are just about 1 month prior to the observation of Citizenship Day, which was designated by the

President of the United States in a proclamation issued the 25th day of April 1959 as the 17th day of September, in commemoration of the signing of the Constitution and in recognition of those citizens who have come of age and those who have been naturalized during the year.

The President also designated the period beginning September 17 and ending September 23, 1959, as Constitution Week, and he urged the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities in their schools and churches and in other suitable places.

U.S. citizenship is a glorious possession representing the dreams and struggles of men for centuries. Our Constitution, which guarantees priceless freedoms to our citizens, sets forth a concept of liberty that has been an inspiration to freedom-loving people everywhere. Citizenship Day will honor those youths of native birth, just arriving at voting age—of whom there are approximately 2½ million each year—and those from other countries recently naturalized, as they accept the rights and privileges of citizenship, and begin full participation in the civic and political life of their communities, States, and Nation. The observances of Citizenship Day and Constitution Week not only will honor especially these two groups of our citizenry, but will afford an opportunity for all citizens, native-born and naturalized, to rededicate themselves to the ideals and principles upon which this Nation was founded and built.

James P. Wesberry, Jr., a Former House Page Successful in the Business World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. DAVIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 13, 1959

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have observed during the 13 years I have served as a Member of the House that the House pages have been exceptional and outstanding boys, who have maintained very high standards as to quality of service, devotion to duty, and the maintenance of moral and ethical standards.

During my service here I have watched the careers of many of these boys after they served as pages and pursued their education in colleges and universities, and entered upon their chosen careers in life.

I know of the great interest manifested by Members of the House of Representatives in these excellent young men who have served as pages, and it is for that reason I bring to your attention the accomplishments of one of these fine young men whom it was my pleasure to sponsor as a page 10 years ago. Some of you will recall, I am sure, Jimmy Wesberry, of Atlanta, Ga. He applied himself diligently to the performance of his duties as a page, and to his studies in the page school. It has always been one of his characteristics to apply himself diligently to whatever task is at hand. He was president of the student council of the Capitol Page School, and during the latter part of his page service he was overseer, having charge of all Republican pages. He graduated from Emerson

Institute here in Washington, and graduated from the Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta, with a bachelor of business administration degree.

He is now a certified public accountant and management counselor, and at the time he received his certificate as a certified public accountant, he probably was the youngest certified public accountant in the Southeast. He was for a time associated with the well-known firms of Mount & Carter and Richardson, Stell & Co., in Atlanta. While with the firm of Mount & Carter, a good portion of his time was devoted to governmental accounting and systems, and in particular the auditing and systems of Fulton County, Ga. He supervised the quadrennial executive audit of the State of Maine covering the two terms of Gov. EDMUND S. MUSKIE. Subsequently he served 4 months as acting controller of Hillcrest Poultry Industries, of Lewiston, Maine, a group of eight corporations engaged in integrated poultry processing. Within the last few months Mr. Wesberry completed the highly publicized audit of Jackson County, Ga., as a result of which court investigations are now in process.

It was a proud moment in Jimmy's life when just recently he established his own office in the Citizens & Southern National Bank Building in Atlanta, with a new sign on the door, James P. Wesberry, Jr., certified public accountant and management counselor.

I think it can be said that his career is typical of those of the fine, outstanding boys who serve as pages here, acquire worthwhile knowledge of the operation of the Federal Government, and return to their respective homes to take a leading part in the affairs of their respective communities.

I know that all of you join me in extending best wishes to this former page for continued success in his chosen career.

A Bill To Amend the Internal Revenue Code With Respect to Scholarships

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 13, 1959

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I call attention of the Members of the House to a bill I have introduced today that is designed to remedy a glaring inequity in the treatment of academic scholarships under the present tax structure.

Much has been said recently about our Nation's urgent need for more and better education. It is also generally realized that improved utilization of this country's potential manpower depends to a large extent on scholarships and fellowships. Yet, under our current tax laws, such financial assistance to students is still regarded as income for certain tax purposes, to the detriment of

the recipients of scholarships and their families.

The bill I have introduced would eliminate this inequity and smooth the way for students who have demonstrated sufficient promise and application to have been awarded scholarships and fellowships.

Joint Resolution for World's Fair in New York in 1964

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 13, 1959

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable EMANUEL Celler, Hon. JAMES J. DELANEY, Hon. LESTER HOLTZMAN, and I, EDNA F. KELLY, introduced an appropriate joint resolution for the purpose of having a World's Fair in New York in 1964, at the same time that a companion joint resolution was introduced in the other body. At that time, we gave to the newspapers a release explaining briefly the plan for this event which I hope the Members of the House will read.

Senator JACOB K. JAVITS, Republican, New York, and Representative EDNA F. KELLY, Democrat, New York, today, Thursday, introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives legislation authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in a World's Fair in New York City in 1964. The purpose of the fair is to commemorate the 300th anniversary of New York City; its theme, "Peace Through Understanding," recalls the theme of the 1939 New York World's Fair, "Building the World of Tomorrow."

Senator JAVITS and Representative KELLY pointed out that an organizing committee for the fair has already been established by Mayor Wagner and that plans are under way for the financing of the exposition by private investment and business and commercial interests in New York City and elsewhere. They stated that the fair's sponsors estimate some 70 million people will attend the fair, a figure far in excess of the 45 million who visited the 1939-40 exposition.

Some 10 million or more of the visitors are expected to come from Canada, Mexico, and other foreign nations, and will, it is estimated, spend between \$1 billion and \$2 billion of the \$6 billion expected to be spent by the fair's visitors. Commenting on this, the sponsors stated: "The 1964 New York World's Fair will serve not only as a showcase of America for all those who will visit it but it will also serve to attract foreigners to our shores to visit the rest of the United States along with the fair. This is an excellent followup to Visit U.S.A. Year, 1960, and will go a long way toward making this country a truly international tourist attraction."

Commenting further on the bill, Mr. JAVITS and Mrs. KELLY said: "In its 300 years of existence New York City has grown from a colonial village to the world's leading metropolitan area and seaport of 7 million people. It has been the gateway for millions of immigrants who came to make the United States their future home. Each year its water and air facilities handle cargo measured in millions of tons and valued at

billions of dollars. It is an outstanding center in learning, research and culture.

"The 1964 fair has the enthusiastic endorsement of all segments of New York City's varied and active life. Foreign governments as well as private exhibitors will participate."

The full text of the Javits-Kelly bill follows:

"JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO INVITE FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO PARTICIPATE IN A WORLD'S FAIR, NEW YORK, 1964

"Whereas there is to be held at New York City during the year 1964 a World's Fair which has for its purpose the commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the establishment of the city of New York; and

"Whereas through the city of New York, since its establishment in 1664, the peoples, sciences, cultures, and products of all nations have passed into this continent and the United States of America, and said city has served as a beacon for freedom and democracy as exemplified in the Statue of Liberty, donated by the peoples of France to the peoples of the United States and whose torch lights the way into the harbor of this great city; and

"Whereas, because of its location and purpose, its scope and aims, said World's Fair is deserving of the support and encouragement of the Government of the United States of America: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and respectfully requested by proclamation, or in such manner as he may deem proper and appropriate, to invite foreign countries and nations to such proposed World's Fair with a request that they participate therein and to take such steps as may be appropriate to secure such participation."

Lake Michigan Water Diversion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 13, 1959

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks on Lake Michigan water diversion, delivered before a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works, on August 7, 1959, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LAKE MICHIGAN WATER DIVERSION

(Remarks by U.S. Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Republican, of Wisconsin, before subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works August 7, 1959)

Mr. Chairman, coming before this subcommittee to discuss water diversion is not a new experience for me, because I have seen this issue dragged from Supreme Court to special master, from Joint International Commission to Senate committees and from there to the full Senate in a fashion somewhat reminiscent of the man who, not being satisfied with one judge's determination, sets out on a shopping expedition to find a judge that would agree with him. Neither is the presentation of the facts and issues of this case completely devoid of theatrical makeup and ever-changing window dressing. The

title of H.R. 1 reads "An act to require a study to be conducted of the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway for navigation, and for other purposes." Then on July 13, Senator DOUGLAS—appearing before this subcommittee—not even once referred to navigation problems and all throughout his testimony he insisted that "all we ask is that this matter of Chicago's waste disposal be studied by a competent body." In his testimony on July 27, Norval E. Anderson, engineer of the Sanitary District of Chicago, confirmed that this was the purpose. If there are any navigation purposes attached to this proposed diversion—authorizing the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct the study would certainly not provide us with the desired information on navigation needs. Moreover, it is now even uncertain whether all this diversion is really intended for pollution abatement. Mr. Milton P. Adams, engineering adviser to the attorney general of Michigan, appearing before this committee, advised it that he had some "reason to believe that Chicago's continuing demands for additional diversion is due, in part at least, to increased public utility needs for more cooling water from the canals rather than for district sanitation." Now, there is nothing in the Supreme Court decision controlling the present diversion at Chicago, nor in any subsequent act of Congress, which would permit a substantial portion of these waters to be used for condensing purposes in connection with private utility steamplant power generation.

I therefore urge that we depart from diversionary and discredited tactics and that we look at the actual facts and issues.

THE FACTS AND FIGURES OF THE CHICAGO DIVERSION

I previously filed with each member of the committee a very short brief, primarily raising the international issue, Canada having objected in no uncertain terms.

Today, I shall follow through with the other issues.

Of course, the basic question is as follows: Is it the responsibility of the Federal Government to clear up a local sewage problem which Chicago's neglect has created?

Is it good national policy or good foreign policy, or good constitutional law, for the Federal Congress to attempt to take the resources, national in scope, from some sovereign States, for the benefit of a district of another State?

If any diversion by Chicago is to be permitted, it is our humble opinion that Chicago should be required to return the domestic pumpage, after purification, to Lake Michigan.

We contend that, because of the issue raised by Canada, the bill should be, if it is not tabled, referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

I need not stress what this committee already knows, that the Supreme Court has had jurisdiction, and is retaining jurisdiction of this very issue. As a matter of fact, the master appointed by the Supreme Court has held his first meeting with all concerned this Tuesday, August 4, in Philadelphia.

Now, before we examine the law and equity in this case, let us recapitulate the facts:

First, the bill provides that the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago has the authority to increase by 1,000 cubic feet per second its water take from Lake Michigan—this to be in addition to all domestic pumpage and the 1,500 cubic feet per second already authorized.

The district already has been authorized to take 1,500 cubic feet. It wants to be able, in dry weather, to take a flow of 5,000 cubic feet per second; and in wet weather, taking nothing, just so long as it doesn't exceed

the annual average of 2,500 cubic feet per second.

If the bill should become law, it would raise the issue as to whether the Supreme Court's jurisdiction has been done away with, and if so it would do away with the issue before the Court of any return of domestic pumpage in purified form to Lake Michigan.

Let me say that Chicago has already diverted three streams which formerly flowed into the lake; and the lake level is down 7 feet now.

What is that due to? There is a difference of opinion about it. But engineers say that an additional 1,000 cubic feet would reduce the lake level a fraction of an inch.

When you realize that water has for years been continuously taken, and none given or returned by Chicago, this dangerous lowering of the level clearly shows the necessity for no more diversion.

In Milwaukee, sewage is purified up to 95 percent and Milorganite is created and sold for fertilizer.

I think the facts are conclusive on this: that Chicago doesn't want to spend any extra money, so to speak, to do the job that Milwaukee is doing.

FAILURE OF PROOF

The supporters of this bill have failed to make out a case. The undisputed evidence shows that the city has created the situation; has failed to remedy it by failing to extend its sanitary works.

This admission comes out of the mouth of H. P. Ramey, the Chicago Sanitary District chief engineer, as follows:

Ramey said, "the district in recent years has had a good reputation and was credited with treating all sewage to the highest degree possible, or 90 percent removal of solids." "Actually," Ramey said, "this was not the case."

"Sewage treatment in the plants of the sanitary district has declined from a general average of 93 percent in 1951-52 to 87 percent or less in 1955-56.

"The lapse in sewage treatment has occurred at the west-southwest treatment plant, the plant which was cited in 1955 as one of the 7 modern wonders of civil engineering in the United States."

This went into the RECORD last year and was quoted in the Chicago Tribune, September 4, 1957, and the Chicago Daily News of the same date.

Last year, we showed what a poor job the Chicago plant had been doing for itself. In 1952, its purification was tops. In succeeding years, it has dropped miserably, and that is due to the fact that, while it has taken on an additional acreage in sewage, it has not increased the facilities of its sewage plants.

The purity of the effluent from the sewage plants of Chicago dropped from a peak of 93.6 in 1952, to a low of 85.6 in 1957.

The removal of the sewage solids from the liquid, which at one time, in 1952, was as high as 91.1 percent, had dropped by 1957 to 80.6 percent.

It is well to note that Milwaukee's purification efficiency remains at a high of 96 percent.

As indicated above, the Chicago Sanitary District figures show that between the years 1952 and 1957 the percentage of solids removable decreased from 91.1 to 80.6, or 10.5 percent, clearly indicating the inefficiency of the sanitary district.

The information shown above was brought from Chicago by Mr. Gordon McCallum, Chief of the Division of Water Pollution of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, at the specific insistence of myself.

Let me also read from the Supreme Court's opinion of 1929, which was in the RECORD last

year, which language is applicable to the present situation:

"The sanitary district authorities, relying on the argument with reference to the health of its people, have much too long delayed the needed substitution of suitable sewage plants as a means of avoiding the diversion in the future. Therefore, they cannot now complain if an immediately heavy burden is placed upon the district because of their attitude and course. The situation requires the district to devise proper methods for providing sufficient money and to construct and put in operation with all reasonable expedition adequate plants for the disposition of the sewage through other means than the lake diversion."

Again this year your subcommittee had before it the testimony of Michigan Associates Consulting Engineers which most clearly proves, through actual photographs, that the Chicago Sanitary District is failing to do what the Supreme Court required them to do—that is to collect and treat its sewage in such a fashion that it could take care of the sewage disposal requirements of the area by means other than diversion.

The observations of the Michigan consulting engineers are confirmed by a 2-day survey made by the U.S. Public Health Service on October 27 and 28, 1958. Both surveys show (1) that portions of the waterway are grossly polluted; (2) that raw sewage and industrial waste are allowed to be discharged into the waterway without prior treatment; (3) that a large quantity of sewage is found in the canal—indicating either that the district's sewage disposal plants are not operated efficiently or that they are bypassed; and (4) that the district maintains an extensive number of sludge lagoons, which overflow and discharge into the canal without prior treatment.

Although the district brought here a whole battery of experts on July 27, in an attempt to refute these findings—they have certainly failed to negate even one point. At most they have shown that these deplorable practices do not take place every day of the week, but are regulated by the district, so that more favorable pictures could be taken during the off days.

Now, from all of this, it must appear that more water is not the solution, but more and better plants are.

EQUITIES

Let me summarize the equities:

1. Chicago needs more and better sewage plants to handle the growing volume of its sewage.
2. The overloading of the sewage plants, I have already shown.
3. Chicago has no health problem, and any diversion is not related to its health. The Supreme Court special master, in 1941, found that even a low of 54 percent purification level did not endanger health. Senator PROXMIER demonstrated that fact when he read from the Health Commission's report in Chicago.
4. Neither Chicago nor the Illinois waterways have a navigation problem. There was a temporary problem, but it was solved when the Public Works Committee approved an authorization for water retaining works at Alton, Ill.
5. Chicago is luring industry by low taxes and unmetered high water use, whereas other lake cities are metering the use of water and solving their own sewage problems.
6. The bill originally provided for a 3-year diversion. Now, they want a 1-year diversion which will inch away the levels of the Great Lakes, to the damage of other States rights, transportation, harbor operation, and the operation of utilities on the St. Lawrence.
7. I repeat: The prime purpose of the bill is to save Chicago money in its sewage op-

erations, it having allowed purification to slump, as indicated above.

8. The witnesses for the Army Engineers admit that there is no navigation issue involved, unless what we are talking about is the damage to be caused by additional diversion to the navigation on the lakes.

9. The Great Lakes States all have a legal ownership interest in the waters of the Great Lakes, subject only to the Federal Government's limited jurisdiction over commerce and navigation—this being evidenced by the President's veto messages of 1954 and 1956, in which he said as follows:

"(a) Existing diversions are adequate for navigation on the Illinois Waterways and Mississippi River.

"(b) All methods of control of lake levels and protection of property on the Great Lakes should be considered before arbitrary proceedings with the proposed increased diversion.

"(c) The diversion should not be authorized without reference to negotiations with Canada.

"(d) The legitimate interests of other States affected by the diversion would be adversely affected."

10. A new objection has recently come into being—the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway is completed and must not be damaged. This bill, I say, would undermine confidence in the future reliability of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

11. Illinois has only 57 miles of lake front, and the other States have about 500 miles. Canada has 3,772 miles of the Great Lakes, and the U.S. frontage is 2,278 miles.

THE GAINS TO CHICAGO AND THE LOSSES TO ALL OTHERS

I should like to stress again that the opposition to the diversion by Chicago is not based merely on Chicago's failure to solve its own domestic problem—it is based on the damages that such diversion would produce to the other States. For as the mayor of Cleveland stated: "To permit Chicago, or any other municipality, to extract large quantities of water from the Great Lakes watershed would constitute a subsidy just as surely as though Chicago was being handed a sum of dollars. To the degree that Chicago is benefitted, others down the line will be injured to the same extent." But the evidence produced before this subcommittee has proven more than that—it has proven that Chicago's gain will be more than offset by the resultant losses to all other States.

The statistics provided by the State of New York Power Authority show that the annual loss to the authority in revenues from a 1,000 cubic feet per second diversion, would be over \$1 million a year. The total revenue loss, if such diversion was authorized to continue during the term of the license of the Niagara and St. Lawrence plants would amount to \$51 million.

The statement by the Lake Carriers' Association demonstrates the effect of the diversion on Great Lakes shipping. With the present permitted diversion, plus domestic pumpage of about 2,000 cubic feet per second, the city of Chicago is already depressing the Lake levels about 3 inches below what they would be otherwise. As the study by the Corps of Engineers has determined, a further diversion of 1,000 cubic feet per second will further lower the level approximately 1 inch and the level of Lakes Erie and Ontario by somewhat less amount. Such a lowering, it is estimated, would mean a total loss of approximately 1½ million tons of vessel carrying capacity by the combined United States and Canadian fleets of the Great Lakes vessels during a season. This is a loss to transportation companies alone of about \$2½ million. And now that the St. Lawrence Seaway is fully open, larger ocean vessels are trading in the Great Lakes, and these vessels, too, will suffer a loss in

carrying capacity, as well as an increase in navigation hazards.

The mayor of Cleveland, further, testified that a 1-inch drop in the lake level would result in a reduction of the potential capacity at the Cleveland plants and that a million dollar's worth of plant supply would be lost.

What else would this diversion do to the interests of the Great Lakes States? What about the damage to the beaches and resorts, the harbors and the docks, now too high above water; what about the lower levels in the St. Lawrence Seaway canals? What about the future of the seaway?

The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has reported to this committee that the sanitary district could solve its sewage treatment problem without the diversion by means of chlorination and aeration at a cost of about \$1 million per year. I submit that if further diversion is authorized the losses to the many other interested States and businesses would far exceed the costs of such better and more permanent system by Chicago. Where, therefore, I ask, is the equity and economic soundness of Chicago's case?

Is it really expected that monetary benefits that H.R. 1 would give to Chicago should be paid by the citizens of Wisconsin and Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and New York?

And, furthermore, the problem is not merely that of the unjust enrichment of the city of Chicago. It is also the problem of the wise utilization of the waters of the Great Lakes, and any water resources expert will challenge the economic soundness of using and committing these good waters for the flushing of sewage.

THE LAW THAT PERTAINS TO THESE WATERS

The Great Lakes are international waters. They are a national asset, and they make up the Great Lakes watershed.

I doubt very much whether Congress has the authority under the Constitution to pass bills that would authorize the transfer of large quantities of water from the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence watershed to the Mississippi watershed, with substantial damage to the Great Lakes, the municipalities on the Great Lakes and the people with property bordering the Great Lakes.

The authority of the Federal Government to divert water from one watershed to another for the exclusive needs of sewage treatment, is certainly very questionable. It is amusing, therefore, to observe the pathetic effort made by the Chicago Sanitary District to stretch inapplicable court cases in order to "prove" that the plenary power of the Federal Government over navigable waters "includes the power of diversion from one waterway to another." To buttress their position the district cites a recent *amicus curiae* by the Solicitor General of the United States (in *Wisconsin et al. v. Illinois et al.*, October term 1958) to the effect that: "The plenary power of Congress over navigable waters empowers it to deny the privilege of obstructing them, or to impose terms on a grant of the privilege." This is certainly a very correct statement of the Government's duty to protect the navigability of streams, but one that totally fails to establish the power of the Government to enrich some States at the cost of others through the authorization of diversion for purposes totally unrelated to navigation.

In the leading case of *U.S. v. Appalachian Power Co.* (311 U.S. 377), the Supreme Court held that: " * * * It cannot be properly said that the constitutional power of the United States over its waters is limited to control for navigation. * * * In truth the authority of the United States is the regulation of commerce on its waters. * * * The authority is as broad as the needs of commerce." Again in *Wisconsin v. Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago* (278 U.S. 367),

which is the landmark in the diversion controversy, the Court restated its position that Congress, in the exercise of its Constitutional power to regulate commerce, may adopt any means having some positive relation to the control of navigation and not otherwise inconsistent with the Constitution. A very strong statement was again made in a recent opinion by Justice Douglas to the effect that "It is not for courts, however, to substitute their judgments for congressional decisions on what is or is not necessary for the improvement or protection of navigation. * * * If the interests of navigation are served, it is constitutionally irrelevant that other purposes may also be advanced." (*United States v. Twin City Power Co.* (350 U.S. 222, 224).)

This, I submit, is a very correct and constitutionally sound position. But it is only this far and not further that we can go, and I submit again that H.R. 1 has nothing whatsoever to do with navigation or commerce. Any endeavor, therefore, to defend diversion for sewage flushing purposes, from the Great Lakes basin to the Mississippi basin, as coming within the realm of commerce, makes a sham of our law.

I submit, also, that to the extent that the issue involved in this diversion is not one of national commerce but of a conflict between the several States as to waters that are commonly shared—this is an issue for the courts. For as the Supreme Court said in *Wyoming v. Colorado* (259 U.S. 419, 464): " * * * a controversy between two States over the diversion and use of waters of a stream passing from one to the other 'makes a matter for investigation and determination by this Court' in the exercise of its original jurisdiction," and again "the upper State on such a stream does not have such ownership or control of the waters flowing therein as entitled her to divert and use them regardless of any injury or prejudice to the rights of the lower State in the stream."

THE FACTS OF THE CANADIAN DIVERSION

In the brief that was submitted by the district, there are references to waters that have been diverted from the whole system by Canada. My understanding is that in every instance, that was pursuant to agreement between our country and Canada, and these diversions were made before the St. Lawrence development, that is, before these two countries have put into the same one billion dollars.

Now let me refer to the specifics of brief filed by the district and let me set the record straight:

1. There never has been any diversion of water by Canada that was not pursuant to treaty or agreement.

2. Although Canada has had the use of an extra 16,000 cubic feet of water at Niagara for power purposes, the Niagara Treaty of 1950 provides that we and Canada should have the right to take the same amount of water for our powerplants.

3. Canada has contributed water by diverting Long Lac and Ogokie Rivers into the Great Lakes basin, some 5,000 additional cubic feet per second.

4. Nothing has been said about the fact that every drop of the water taken at Niagara was and is returned to the lake resulting with damage to nobody.

We are perfectly willing that Chicago have additional water if it will return what it takes to the lake in purified condition, the same as Milwaukee does.

There is one point we must not forget, and that is that a large portion of the power generated in the early days in the Canadian powerplants at Niagara was allotted to industries on the U.S. side. Later, recognizing American power needs, the United States refused to allow its industry to be deprived of the power allotted to it under the agreements between the countries, and Canada had to dim-out to conserve power to meet its

obligations. One of the principal reasons for negotiating the 1950 treaty was to resolve this conflict.

And let me stress again: The Chicago diversion is a real diversion in the sense that it diverts three rivers and approximately 3,300 cubic feet of water per second from the Great Lakes basin to the Mississippi basin. That water that Canada uses and reuses at Niagara is really a detour because it detours the water through its plants and returns it to the river and the lake.

It must be plain from the record in this case that the letter of 1958 by Assistant Secretary Macomber, which was cited by the bill's proponents, doesn't state the fact. My previous brief in the matter, which I filed with each member of the committee, set forth Canada's position in no uncertain terms. It also clearly indicates that after the visit of Messrs. Douglas and Yates to Canada for the purpose of enlightening the Prime Minister that the Prime Minister was not "enlightened" and that he told the Canadian Parliament that he enjoyed the visit but that they had not established any reason for the Canadian Government to change its position.

If, as contended by the district, that for 40 years under the 1909 treaty, Canada had available some 16,000 cubic feet, that is a matter, not between Illinois and Canada, but between the Government of the United States and Canada.

And finally, after the 1950 treaty, the rights of the two countries were established to be equal.

IS AN ADDITIONAL STUDY NOW NECESSARY?

What is the purpose of this new proposed study?

The bill's title is a misnomer describing it as a study of navigation. The contents of the bill are more honest, saying that the purpose of the bill is to study the effect of diversion on Lake Michigan and on the Illinois Waterway. An amendment that was offered by the Chicago Sanitary District on July 27 would extend this study also to include pollution, the treatment of industrial waste, the flows of water throughout the southern part of Lake Michigan, and sundry other topics.

I submit, however, that any such studies are not needed at this time. The major part of this study has already been made and is contained in Senate Document No. 28, 85th Congress, 1st session, entitled "Effects of an Additional Diversion of Water From Lake Michigan at Chicago." The document sets forth in unquestionable terms that the present authorized diversion is adequate to meet the water requirements for navigation on the Illinois Waterway, and shows that losses would result from an increase in the diversion to navigation, power development, and shore property interests. The effect of such diversion would also be to increase power production at the sanitary district's plant at Lockport on the Illinois Waterway and save the sanitary district the money it would otherwise have to spend to solve its domestic sanitation problems.

Another study at this time would appear to be simply a waste of time and money, and the only possible reason for its institution would be in the fact that such study would offer an excuse for starting more diversion.

It has been said that such study, if authorized, would not interfere with the duties of the master, appointed by the Supreme Court, to look into this complex situation, but would, instead, provide him with additional data. I say this in response: About 30 years have passed since Justice Hughes, the previous master, has studied this problem; why not give the new master the opportunity to decide for himself what pos-

sible new information or studies he may require? And since one study was already conducted in 1957 and the new master commenced his own fact gathering this week—there is certainly no need to hasten and conduct a brandnew costly survey for his benefit, and without his collaboration.

CONCLUSION

1. The evidence shows that the Chicago district is to blame for its own predicament in that its sewage disposal plant, which was efficient years ago, has not been kept up-to-date as Chicago has grown.

2. It has diverted three rivers which formerly flowed into Lake Michigan; it has been taking some 3,300 cubic feet per second from Lake Michigan, and has not returned a drop thereof.

3. The argument that Canada has up to 1950 had 16,000 cubic feet extra water, falls by its own weight:

(a) Because every drop of the water was returned to the river and the lake.

(b) It was pursuant to agreement with the United States.

4. Illinois has some 57 miles of frontage on Lake Michigan, and the other States have 500. Lake Michigan is part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence watershed, and none of the other States have agreed to this diversion by the Chicago district.

5. Now that the St. Lawrence Seaway is a reality the port projects must not be jeopardized by this unreasonable demand. Chicago "the wonder city," has spent less per capita for sewage treatment, and has a lower tax rate than other cities. She should not expect to take from the other States. Her job, as the court has suggested, is to clean up her own house.

6. The Chicago district has no basis for relief by Congress since this is not a navigation or commerce problem. Congress has no authority to divert water for the sole purpose of sluicing Chicago's sewage down the Illinois River (*Wisconsin v. Illinois* (278 U.S. 367).)

7. The Chicago district has no basis for relief in law or equity:

(a) A temporary diversion would mean lower lake levels, which would lower harbor and canal depths, decrease safe shipping drafts and reduce tonnage carried. Lake shore property would be impaired, dock pilings would become exposed.

(b) Canada has repeatedly voiced its opposition to a unilateral diversion. Under the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty, article II "It is understood, however, that neither of the high contracting parties intends by the foregoing provision to surrender any right which it may have to object to any interference with or diversion of waters on the other side of the boundary, the effect of which would be productive of material injury to the navigation interest on its own side of the boundary." As stated by Justice Holmes in *Sanitary District v. U.S.* (266 U.S. 405, 426), it is the duty of the United States to carry out its treaty obligations to Canada, which borders on the Great Lakes, and furthermore, the 1909 treaty "expressly provides against uses 'affecting the level or natural flow of boundary waters' without the authority" of the United States, the Dominion of Canada and the Joint International Commission.

I therefore submit that no diversion should be undertaken by any one of the two Governments without consultation and agreement with the other.

(c) While continuously pleading for an increased diversion from Lake Michigan—in order to meet existing sanitary needs—the Chicago Sanitary District has also followed in recent years a tremendous territorial expansion program which by necessity would make its present plants inadequate. From some 508 square miles in 1954, the district, through annexation grew to more than 920

square miles in 1958, an increase of 81 per cent.

It is during this same period that the efficiency of the Chicago sewage treatment fell dramatically. I submit therefore that it is partly because of this expansion program, and the resultant fall in sanitary efficiency, that Chicago wants more water, and is now coming to Congress for aid. But it is presumptuous for Chicago to believe that the expansion program of the sanitary district, however meritorious it may be, should be financed by the other Lake States.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, let me say this in conclusion: Additional diversion of Lake Michigan waters has no justification either in law or in equity; it is contrary to the interests of the other Lake States and contrary to the tradition of close and friendly relation with our Canadian neighbors; and finally, such diversion for the treatment of sewage is certainly, from a scientific and water resources point of view which must consider not only the needs of today but also the demands of tomorrow, a very uneconomic and unsound utilization of this generous gift of nature—the waters of the Great Lakes.

A New Citizen at 100

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 13, 1959

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on August 15, 1959, Mrs. Mary Poburka will celebrate her 100th birthday and will have been a citizen of the United States for 5 days. The realization of this dream of citizenship is largely due to

the efforts of Mrs. Anna Strojny, one of my constituents and one of the truly sincere patriots of our Nation. Mrs. Strojny has helped thousands of people to achieve citizenship. When she learned of Mrs. Poburka's desire to become an American citizen before she died, she immediately assumed the task of seeing to it that Mrs. Poburka received the proper instruction in English and American history, and she personally contacted the Immigration Department to expedite Mrs. Poburka's application.

Mrs. Poburka, a resident of this country since 1914, left Poland with her husband in 1913, intending to sail to Brazil, where free land awaited potential settlers. Mr. Poburka, their two sons, and three daughters went to Brazil. Mrs. Poburka and four other daughters came to America.

In the long years that followed, Mrs. Poburka never had the opportunity to learn English. Her family worked, those about her spoke Polish, and the language of her adopted country was alien to her. Now her family is scattered throughout North and South America and she has declared her desire to become a full-fledged participant in our national history.

"They didn't realize until recently how much I wanted to become a citizen," she says.

Now, thanks to the help and assistance of the immigration and naturalization personnel and the technical and moral support of her patriotic friend, Mrs. Poburka is within sight of her long-awaited goal. I want to take the opportunity to wish her a very happy birthday, her first as a fellow Ameri-

can, and to wish her full enjoyment of the privileges guaranteed in her new role.

And I should also like to inject a word of praise for the devotion and sincere dedication to freedom demonstrated by Mrs. Anna Strojny, Americanization teacher. I have never met an individual who more personifies the meaning of "citizen" than this noble woman whom I am fortunate enough to represent in Congress. I stand in awe of her accomplishments and I am sincerely proud that she has chosen to live in the 11th Congressional District.

Mrs. Strojny is indeed a dedicated American. Even though, for several years now, Mrs. Strojny has herself been an invalid, due to a severe attack of arthritis, she has not in any way impeded her efforts to help immigrants become American citizens.

This wonderful woman has helped more than 12,000 immigrants become American citizens through her unselfish efforts and adherence to American ideals. In 1950, she was decorated for her inspiring contributions to foster Americanism. During World War II and to this day, as honorary president of the Mothers of World War II, Mrs. Strojny continues to organize visits to veterans hospitals in the Chicago area and helps make the lot of our wounded veterans a great deal more pleasant.

Mrs. Strojny indeed exemplifies the very essence of all that makes America a great Nation. I am sure she will share with Mrs. Poburka the pride of citizenship on August 15, and God grant that Mrs. Strojny may continue her splendid service to her country for many years to come.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1959

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Romans 12: 17: *Provide things that are honest in the sight of all men.*

Almighty God, we acknowledge gratefully that Thy concerns and love for needy humanity are universal and limitless.

May we go forth into the hours of this new day, each seeking Thy divine guidance, as we try to find an honest solution for the many difficult problems in our human relationships.

Grant that, in our search for that which is helpful and true, we may have regard and respect for the points of view of others.

Give us the wisdom and grace to credit them with having ideas and opinions, feelings and loyalties which deserve to be consulted and considered.

Inspire us with the courage to detest and destroy everything that is wrong in our social order.

May we continue to pray and labor for the dawning of that day when there shall be a civilization more noble than the world has ever known.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 7650. An act to modify the pension programs for veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict, and their widows and children.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 812. An act to authorize the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps to provide healthful outdoor training and employment for young men and to advance the conservation, development, and management of national resources of timber, soil, and range, and of recreational areas; and

S. 1105. An act to improve the land tenure patterns on the Fort Belknap Reservation.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the

House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 746. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the placing of children in family homes, and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1944, as amended, and for other purposes.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 7453) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1950

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill (H.R. 8342), to provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative